

TULLY BILL A PARTY MEASURE

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN TO BE ADOPTED ON FRIDAY.

Caucus Adopts Governor's Suggestions With Few Changes From Those Announced—The 13th Looks Respectable—Raines Applauds—Emerson's Show of Bravery.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Republican Senators at their caucus this afternoon made the Tully reapportionment bill a party measure and it will pass the Legislature on Friday under an emergency message from the Governor. The bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow.

The caucus was one of the most interesting that has been held this session. For the first time Senator James Emerson of Warren county tried to show bravery. He urged his Senatorial colleagues to defy the Governor and tell the Governor that the Senate and not he was the one to say how the Senatorial districts should be changed. Senator Emerson's bravery was the most surprising turn of the day. When it was recalled how worried he was when the vote was being taken on the Governor's recommendations for the removal of Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey his colleagues could not credit him with such a showing of independence. That night he kept dodging and ducking about the Senate chamber, asking everybody if he was sure that there were enough votes to prevent the removal of Supt. Kelsey. He had refused to vote on the first roll call and also had to be sent for to come to the chamber and vote at all. It was known that Senator Emerson was to vote against removal if his vote was necessary. That was why he was so worried. To-day, though, he was ready to beard the lion in his den if the others would go with him.

Senator Raine complimented the reapportionment committee on the bill it had drawn, although it was known that many changes had been made at the suggestion of Gov. Hughes. The entire State is changed by the bill and there are fifteen Senators who have new districts. These new districts were published in THE SUN this morning. However, two of them were changed to-day. By making one district of Broome, Chenango and Madison it was found that Senators Hinman, Allds and Gates were in one district. It was therefore decided to change that so that Allds and Hinman are in the same district. Allds does not intend to try to return to the Senate.

By far the most important change proposed in the new reapportionment affects the celebrated Higgins' kitchen cabinet. A year ago it had everything its own way. To-day it became a nonentity. Former Secretary of State John O'Brien has his district changed; so have others. A year ago Speaker James W. Wadsworth was considered to be sure gubernatorial timber and could exert any kind of influence he wanted to on the Legislature. His district has been changed and the Wadsworths will not even have to be considered when it comes to nominating a Senator. Senators Raine, Wilcox, Cassidy and Tully of the Senators whose districts embrace more than one county are the only ones who are not seriously disturbed. Senator Cassidy's district can be controlled by J. Sloot Fassett, while the other three Senators can control their new districts.

At the caucus Senator Emerson wanted the northern New York counties to remain as they were under the reapportionment of last year and in this he was joined by Senator Heacock, who, although absent, authorized Senator Wilcox to represent him. It was hinted that Gov. Hughes had demanded that these districts should also be changed.

Senator Emerson appealed to his colleagues, saying that they were treating a new member unfairly and that they should pass the kind of a bill they wanted and let the Governor understand who was who. He said he could not come back to the Senate with such a district to run in, evidently fearing John O'Brien's influence. But even with the thought that they might lose Emerson, the other Senators did not see their way clear to adopt his suggestion.

Senator Cobb offered the only substitute on which a vote was taken. His bill provided for no changes north of the Mohawk river. The substitute had only the changes which were published in these columns last week and which Hugh Wadsworth's wand for. This substitute was voted down 22 to 7. Senators Cobb, Emerson, Fancher, Grattan, Heacock, Hooker, Knapp and Wemple voting for the substitute.

On behalf of Speaker Wadsworth Senator Hooker spoke against dovetailing Livingston with Allegany and suggested changes that would have necessitated a new bill. No vote was taken on this suggestion. The Senator discussed with some interest the likelihood of their having to stand for election this fall. The majority of the Senators were of the opinion that they would not have to be elected this fall.

In order to correct the boundaries of the Thirtieth district to overcome the Court of Appeals decision Herbert Parsons had to change the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and the Seventeenth districts. The map shows that the Thirtieth district is now quite respectable in appearance. Before it jutted in and jutted out and ducked in and scooted out and in every kind of a twist and turn in order to make it surely Democratic and not disturb the other districts. It ended with what looked like a fishhook. All that is done away with and the map is reliable it is now drawn on even lines.

The New York city districts are fair as far as population goes is shown in the way the districts have been divided. The smallest population of any district is 18,522, and the largest 150,000. All of the other counties have 100,000. Westchester has the largest population, 202,650. Former Senator Edgar T. Brackett has the smallest district according to population, 108,886.

WANTS LAWSON'S \$5,000 CHECK

BROKER FIRES STOCK EXCHANGE CONSTITUTION AT HIM.

But Doesn't Seem to Get the \$5,000.—Ten Per Cent. Up in a Trust Company—is a Little While Would Have Knocked Out Mr. Bob What's His Name's Panlo.

On a melancholy day in February Van Cline Holmes, low in mind on account of persistent illness and the slump in the stock market, was lying in his room up town and wondering when, if ever, luck was going to turn and he might again be on his feet and doing business on the right side of the market. Tiring of sombre reflections he sent out for current periodicals and presently there caught his eye a facsimile of a check for \$5,000 said to be offered by Thomas W. Lawson. Any one who could expose the fallacy of the stock market theory propounded by Lawson in a novel he had written, the advertisement said, could get the money on demand.

Van Cline Holmes is a broker connected with the Consolidated Exchange house of W. W. Erwin & Co., 60 Broadway. Formerly he was in the employ of the Stock Exchange house of Post & Flagg, and while there considered it his business to study the Stock Exchange constitution. Wherefore Mr. Holmes' depression turned into the giddy glamour of optimism as he recalled a section of the constitution to his mind completely upsetting the Lawson theory.

The discovery of the easy money seemingly within reach dispelled Mr. Holmes' illness as by magic. He was bound that no one should get to that check first. He dressed and took an automobile downtown for a copy of the Stock Exchange constitution. This document in a short time he showed to Doubleday, Page & Co., Mr. Lawson's publishers, and filed with them a written demand for the money.

According to the advertisement the check was deposited with Doubleday, Page & Co. A member of the firm showed Mr. Holmes the check and then insisted on information, which was not contained in the advertisement, that Mr. Lawson was himself the sole judge of the proposition as to whether or not the theory had been punctured. Very sorry were Doubleday, Page & Co., but if Mr. Holmes got the money he would have to secure Mr. Lawson's consent as a condition precedent.

"Mr. Lawson has sent us the money," Doubleday, Page & Co. explained in a letter sent subsequently to Mr. Holmes, "but any flaw in his scheme has to be taken up with him."

According to Mr. Holmes he then got on the Lawson trail. He wrote to the friendly financier. He telegraphed him and several times he tried to get him on the long distance telephone. Mr. Lawson couldn't be got by wire and the once busy typewriter in his office seemed to have ceased clicking. The effect that the matter could not be taken up until Mr. Lawson's return. It was on February 23, Mr. Holmes says, that he lodged his claim with Doubleday, Page & Co. and it was the following day that he wrote Mr. Lawson the first letter.

Neither Mr. Holmes nor any of the brokers with whom he has discussed the case has the slightest doubt that he has punctured the Lawson theory. The substance of the theory was that any broker on the Stock Exchange could either buy or sell as much stock as his mouth could utter. The theory, the author contended, was based on honor and word of mouth, since no money or stocks changed hands and not even a written contract passed between buyer and seller until the day after the transaction. Any broker, Mr. Lawson insisted, could sell stocks up to millions of shares, smash the market to a condition of utter collapse and make profits enough to bankrupt all the houses in the Street.

So it was that Bob Taylor, the hero, putting on a lemon expression, brought to the fore the hellhounds of the system sold several times the amount of stock in the world, routed Barry Conant, the system's head broker, created the worst panic in the history of the world, ruined scores of old firms and regained, thousands of times over, the fortune that the hellhounds had taken from Beulah, the batty, in one of the opening chapters. It was all a fine bluff on the hero's part and Mr. Lawson, in response to criticisms, offered to give \$5,000 to any one who could prove that the bluff could be worked under the rules and practices of the exchange.

Mr. Holmes insists that he has called the Lawson \$5,000 bluff by citing section 1 of Article 31 of the Stock Exchange constitution. The section says:

Mutual cash deposits of not exceeding 10 per cent. may be required at any time by either party to a contract. Whenever the margin of either party becomes reduced to 5 per cent. by reason of changes in the market value of the securities further deposits may be called from time to time sufficient to restore the impaired margin.

Mr. Holmes furthermore insists that he is in a position to prove that the rule has been enforced under circumstances somewhat similar to those related in the Lawson fiction. He goes further and charges that Mr. Lawson openly and knowingly plagiarized an almost forgotten incident that occurred on the floor of the exchange.

It took place several years ago. A broker, whose dealings were ordinarily not heavy appeared on the floor with every appearance of laboring under great excitement and sold enormous blocks of stocks recklessly and as if the supply was inexhaustible. A well known broker, still doing business on the Street, was one of those with whom he did business. This broker became suspicious and demanded a 10 per cent. margin prescribed by Article 31. The money was put up, but the reckless broker's game was called. He failed the next day. The rule has been put in force on other occasions.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. RETALIATES.

Abolishes All Commutation Rates in Return for Pennsylvania 2 Cent Fare Law.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Avoiding all the subtleties employed by the Reading when it announced a 50 per cent. increase in suburban fares, in revenge for the passage of the two cent fare bill, the Pennsylvania Railroad in a statement to-night, in which far more radical retaliation is threatened, boldly declares that the increase is due to the passage of the bill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad furthermore boasts that it has no doubt that it can have the law declared unconstitutional, but it wishes to announce that if there is any delay or if it does not have the law knocked out there will be no appeal.

The order goes into effect to-morrow. A flat two-cent-a-mile rate to all suburban points will be charged and the railroad will sell no commutation tickets at all. Even ten ride, package and workmen's tickets, the statement announces, will be done away with. The railroad will not be sold after September 30 either, if the road does not succeed in having the new law declared unconstitutional. Thousands of people will be affected by the move.

CERTAIN TO INDORSE KNOX.

Candidate for the Presidency May Be Featured in Pennsylvania Platform.

HARRISBURG, June 4.—Republican State Chairman Wesley R. Andrews, who opened headquarters to-day preparatory to the State convention on Thursday, had this to say concerning the proposed launching of the candidacy of United States Senator Philander C. Knox for President:

"Senator Knox's indorsement for the Presidency will doubtless be unanimous; and I have no doubt that he will get the solid delegation from this State. Knox is a strong man. He is strong outside Pennsylvania and going into the national convention with sixty-eight delegates behind him. He stands a good chance of getting the nomination for the Presidency."

"The only President we ever had from Pennsylvania was James Buchanan," and with a man like Senator Knox as a candidate—well, the lightning is very likely to strike him. His indorsement, I think, will be written into the State platform. That was the way we indorsed Roosevelt in 1904. Pennsylvania was a year ahead of any other State in the indorsement of Roosevelt."

SHE FETCHED THE BRIDEGRROOM.

He Had Reported Ill, So She Went From Maiden, Mass., to Brooklyn to Find Out.

BOSTON, June 4.—The marriage of Miss Ethel May Towns and Clifford Adelbert Sampson of Brooklyn took place this evening at the Maplewood Methodist Church at Malden as previously arranged. Miss Towns got a despatch yesterday from a physician in Brooklyn saying that Mr. Sampson was seriously ill and was unable to leave the house for several days. She decided to go to Brooklyn and find out what the trouble was. She was accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. Allan Corlies. They arrived in Brooklyn last evening.

Before leaving home Miss Towns announced that the wedding would have to be postponed until Mr. Sampson recovered. When she arrived at the home of Mr. Sampson she found him much improved and he insisted on coming to Malden with her to have the marriage take place. The party arrived this afternoon.

Miss Towns is the daughter of ex-Editor Fred H. Towns, who is assistant pastor of the Maplewood Methodist Church, and he officiated at the marriage.

MEAT PRICES UP ONE-THIRD.

Packers Add 10 Per Cent. and the Wholesale and Retailer Do the Rest.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Retail prices of beef and lamb have increased from 20 to 30 per cent., according to butchers and grocers in various parts of the city. The packers have raised prices on the ground that the supply is short. The wholesalers have put on another increase and the retailers add a little more of their own so that when the consumer pays the 10 per cent. increase of the packer the price has increased about 30 per cent.

"Lamb is likely to go higher in the next twenty-four hours," John Irwin of Irwin Bros. said to-day. "It has advanced 30 per cent. in the last eight weeks. We are paying 16 cents a pound now and it may be higher by to-morrow."

The following is the increase in the retail price of meats in the last two months: Fancy bacon, from 20 to 25 cents a pound; hams, from 20 to 25 cents; lamb, from 15 to 22 cents; round steak, from 12 to 15 cents; veal steak, from 15 to 20 cents, and prime rib roast, from 15 to 20 cents.

NO REPLY TO DR. LONG.

President Will Ignore Man He Accused of "Nature Faking."

WASHINGTON, June 4.—"Nature faking" was brought to the attention of the Cabinet for a moment to-day. The President read to his councilors an editorial paragraph about the affidavit of a Sioux Indian proffered by the Rev. Dr. William J. Long to prove Mr. Long's assertion, which Mr. Roosevelt had criticized, that a wolf could kill a caribou by biting him through the chest and into the heart. The paragraph asked how E. H. Harriman and Poulitney Bigelow would like to have an Indian elected a member of the Asiatic Club. There were some chuckles over the reading, but no discussion of the nature writing controversy.

It was said at the White House that Dr. Long's several communications to the President would be pigeonholed and no acknowledgment that they had been received would be sent to Dr. Long.

CROKER COMING TO AMERICA.

THIS FALL TO SEE OLD FRIENDS—CLEAN OUT OF POLITICS.

Hopes Orby Will Win the Derby, but Hasn't Put a Dollar on Him—No Idea of Entering Parliament, but is a Whole Souled Home Butler—Cannell Bill No Good.

LONDON, June 4.—American interest in the Derby, which will be run at Epsom to-morrow, is entirely centered in Richard Croker's chestnut colt Orby. If Reiff succeeds in putting his mount first under the wire the satisfaction of Americans abroad will have no limits. They are backing Orby to a great extent on sentimental grounds, while a larger number of English and Irish sportsmen are placing their money on him on purely practical foundations, believing that Mr. Croker has a dark horse in Orby.

Mr. Croker himself is fairly sanguine of victory. He said to the correspondent of THE SUN to-night:

"I know Orby is a good horse. He has never been beaten this year. In any race in which he was entered he thoroughly justified himself and did everything expected of him. In Ireland he has done the Derby distance (about a mile and a half) in record time, which shows he is sufficiently fast to be considered a possible winner."

"Personally it would delight me to have my horse win. I bred Orby, which is one of the American mare Rhoda B., which I bought as a yearling and later bred to Orme, the sire of Flying Fox. Yet if Orby does not win I shall not be disappointed. The honor of having a horse that is able to compete for the Derby stakes is enough for an ordinary man."

When asked if he had wagered any amount on Orby Mr. Croker said:

"Not a penny. The stakes are quite enough to win. I saw Orby to-day at Epsom and was more than satisfied with his condition. With an American jockey who is able and a good horse this much is certain: If I lose it will not be for want of trying to win."

Mr. Croker made the interesting announcement that he would visit America this fall.

"I go," he said, "with no other intention than to see my old friends, who are dying off in great numbers. Eight years ago a dinner was given to me at the Savoy Hotel, at which 200 guests were present. Looking over the list the other day I counted seventy-five who have since died."

"My visit to America will be without political purpose. I am definitely out of politics, though my repeated assertions to this effect do not seem to be believed. Naturally I continue to take an interest in political affairs, but my interest and opinion are those of a private citizen."

"I follow the issues as well as I can from the American newspapers. I read President Roosevelt's speech, but I have no comments to make on it other than to say that the supervision of the railroads should be by the States and not by the Federal Government, as I believe that the former would be more effective than the latter."

"Let me again designate the story that I intend entering Parliament as a yarn pure and simple. To enter Parliament I would have to become a British subject. I have always been an American and will always continue to be one."

"I am undoubtedly across through my strong sympathies with home rule. I have long been a home ruler and I believe that home rule is what Ireland is entitled to in justice and fairness. The Irish council bill was entirely without merit. It was worse than nothing, and the convention in Dublin, in my opinion, did the only sensible thing in rejecting it. The rejection has not in the slightest set back the chances of home rule."

Mr. Croker added: "Hereafter if any story appears that I am to take office or that the politics deny it immediately, without consulting me, I will stand by any such denial. Perhaps I may be forced to have printed telegrams ready saying, 'There is no truth in the story. Croker, to send out when any yarn about me appears.'"

GOT A WIFE AND 20 YEARS.

Wish Will Go to Sing Sing Thirty Days After a Prison Marriage.

"Judge, postpone sentence for about twenty days. I was married a few days ago."

Thomas Walsh, an ironworker, made this statement in Judge Rosak's court yesterday. He had just pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, with the understanding that he would get twenty years in Sing Sing. Walsh while drunk killed Thomas Wilson, a negro, proprietor of a two and a half cent poolroom, at 171 East Eighty-fifth street.

It was while Walsh was in the Tombs, charged with murder in the first degree, that Elizabeth Wilson, a negro, proprietor of a two and a half cent poolroom, at 171 East Eighty-fifth street, said she wanted to marry him. After hearing the circumstances a court order was granted permitting the ceremony. The marriage was performed in the Tombs chapel by the Rev. Dr. Sanderson. That was on May 20.

"I would consider it a great favor," said Walsh yesterday, "to be allowed to remain in the Tombs a few days longer. I am going out of life altogether, you might say, and it won't make much difference. I will like to be with my brother-in-law, Judge Rosak, granted his request, so a month after his marriage Walsh will go to Sing Sing for twenty years."

THREE HORSES DROWNED.

Frightened at Engine Caled on False Alarm They Plunge into Ferry Slip.

Roasting coffee on the top of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's building at West and Desbrosses streets was the cause last night of an alarm of fire and indirectly the death of three horses attached to a milk truck belonging to the Empire State Tea Company. Some one who saw smoke coming from the top of the building turned in an alarm. The driver of the milk team had been waiting for a West Shore Railroad boat and was not on his seat when the horses, taking fright at the fire engine, bolted straight through one of the ferry gates, which were partly open, and into the ferry slip. Horses and truck sank to the bottom and did not come up.

The horses were taken from the water by the fire engine. The driver of the milk team was rescued. The horses were taken to the bottom and did not come up.

ROOSEVELT BEAT FAIRBANKS.

In Getting Signed Photographs to Three Farmers They Met on Ohio Trip.

AKRON, Ohio, June 4.—Wallace Wuchter, one of the farmers who were visited by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Fairbanks last Wednesday on their trip into the country, received to-day three autographed photographs of the President accompanied by the following letter signed by the President:

"I send you three photographs, one for yourself, and the other two I will ask you to give to the two Thomases at whose farm I stopped. One of them gave me a glass of milk, and the other had four such fine small eggs. My regards to your wife and all the Mr. and Mrs. Thomases and other friends I met."

When the President stopped at Wuchter's house he asked for the farmer's card and promised that he would be heard from soon. Wuchter was the most pleased man in Summit County to-day and says he is for Roosevelt for President for life.

DAMAGES FOR MRS. VANDERBILT.

Government Gives Her \$250 Because Yacht Was Run Down by a Cutter.

NEWPORT, June 4.—Two hundred and fifty dollars have been awarded by the Government to Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt for the damage done to her 30 footer Caprice, which was run into by a Government launch bearing Rear Admiral John P. Marrell, U. S. N., and several other naval officers from the German cruiser Bremen last Friday afternoon.

The award was made on the findings of the special board of naval officers appointed to investigate the accident.

BELLEVEU DOCTORS REBEL.

Chicken, Chicken, Chicken at Every Meal. They Declare—No Cream for Shortcake.

The staff of doctors at Bellevue Hospital are in revolt against chicken. They say that on Sundays and Thursdays week in and week out they eat so much chicken that they fear to look on honest fowl in the face. Baked chicken for breakfast, chicken croquettes for lunch and chicken fricassee for dinner with a first course of chicken soup is, they believe, too much of good things.

Dr. Armstrong, the superintendent of the hospital, is away, and the revolt against chicken has broken out in his absence. When he returns he will find waiting for him a petition signed by thirty doctors asking for better food and less chicken. If Dr. Armstrong will not give relief the doctors say they will take their petition to the hospital trustees. They say that they understand that the taxpayers of the city have made provision for feeding them as doctors should be fed, but that at present their bill of fare is such that any gentleman would disdain it. As a last straw they have to ask for it when they want strawberry shortcake and when they get it have to send out at their own expense for cream.

ROOSEVELT AND HARVARD.

The President Dismissing Any Ambition to Succeed Charles W. Eliot.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In view of the continued discussion connecting President Roosevelt's name with the presidency of Harvard University it was said authoritatively at the White House this afternoon that the President did not have the Harvard presidency in mind when he spoke last week to the Associated Harvard Clubs at Lansing, Mich.

He told the delegation who waited on him that in a year and eleven months he hoped to become an active member of their organization. It was officially explained to-day that the President did not have in mind a position at the head of the university when he spoke these words, but that he meant merely that he hoped to take an active part in alumni affairs.

N. Y. LIFE GIVES UP TEXAS.

Heavy Taxation Causes Closing of Agency—Policyholders to Pay St. Louis.

EL PASO, Tex., June 4.—Because of the exorbitant tax imposed by this State the New York Life Insurance Company will withdraw on July 1. J. W. Shipman, local agent for the company, received a telegram to-day notifying him to close the office on July 1 and to instruct his policyholders in Texas to make their July remittances to the St. Louis office.

Mr. Shipman's territory covered, besides west Texas, the States of Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora and Lower California, Mexico, and he was informed that this territory was to be divided. Chihuahua is assigned to the Monterey agency and Sinaloa, Sonora and Lower California go to the Phoenix office.

BARNARD GIRLS LONG WALK.

Four of Them Tramping From New York to Boston.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 4.—Four Barnard College girls, Misses Frances Morton, Ada M. Smith, Edith L. Packard and Catherine C. White, who are on a walking trip from New York to Boston, arrived here last night and left early this morning for another relay.

The young women are members of a New York pedestrian club and recently decided to make the trip, nature study being their object. The young women left New York on Saturday and reached Chatham that night.

MISSIONARY POLLARD BEATEN.

Chinese Outrage at Chaochung—Officials in General Frighted.

HONGKONG, June 4.—Mr. Pollard, a Methodist missionary at Chaochung, has been stabbed and mercifully beaten by Chinese there.

The missionaries who have fled here from the Swatow and Pakhoi districts praise the conduct of the Chinese officials in dealing with the present outbreak.

"FIRE AND FLOOD MAYOR" ILL.

Hitchhike of Paterson May Not Recover From Pneumonia.

MADE MURDER A BUSINESS.

SAYS THE STATE IN ITS DECLARATION AGAINST HAYWOOD.

Declares Assassination Was the Plan of the Inner Circle to Maintain Power Through Terror—Witnesses Tell of Steenberg's Death—Case in Fall Sitting.

BOSTON, June 4.—The battle for the life of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, opened in earnest this morning in the District Court here.

That it will be a fight to a finish was demonstrated conclusively before Lawyer Hawley had spoken fifteen minutes in his opening address to the jury. Here is the keynote that Hawley sounded:

"The Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners brought around them a few choice spirits and let them murder until murder became a trade and assassination a means of living."

The veteran lawyer brought all his big guns to play in the course of an address that lasted an hour and a half. He declared frankly and with the utmost emphasis that it would be proved to the complete satisfaction of the jury that this Inner Circle had for years adopted and urged a policy of assassination upon all the men most prominently identified with the forces opposing their lawlessness.

He made it plain that he has ever been made before that the State will make a desperate and he believes a successful attempt to demonstrate that while the rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners are innocent of the crimes of their leaders, those leaders have been able to direct the entire strength and power of the organization to the accomplishment of their lawless objects.

TO PROVE INNER CIRCLE'S GUILT.

Mr. Hawley declared the State would prove that it was this Inner Circle that plotted not only the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, but also the murder of Lytle Gregory in Denver, of Arthur Collins at Telluride, the killing of fourteen non-union men by the blowing up of the Independence station, and the attempts on the lives of Gov. Peabody of Colorado and of several Colorado Judges who had rendered decisions against them.

He was repeatedly interrupted by Messrs. Darrow and Richardson of the defense, who declared that all these charges were not mentioned in the indictment of Haywood and that evidence to establish them could in no way be made germane to the specific charge now on trial, even if there were such evidence obtainable. Richardson declared that those charges were manifestly made for the purpose of prejudicing the jury.

The interruptions are the most patent harbingers of the storm of argument and objection that will be raised when the State attempts to put in evidence of other crimes than the Steunenberg killing.

Whether this evidence will be admitted cannot be known until it is offered. That the State is confident of being allowed to offer it there is no doubt. Hawley repeatedly declared that the prosecution would introduce proof of all the terrible charges that he made in his address and that they would all be connected in such a way as to show that the killing of Steunenberg was part and parcel of a general conspiracy.

DEFENSE'S OBJECTIONS RULED OUT.

In these declarations Judge Wood ruled out the objections of counsel for the defense, saying that they could not be successfully objected to in the absence of any assurance that they could not be proved to be germane to the case at the bar.

The disputes between the lawyers several times rose to the height of altercations and once the Court had to order Mr. Darrow to sit down.

Mr. Hawley's address purposely gave few details of the State's evidence, but it did bring out the previously unknown fact that after Orchard's arrest a letter came to him giving some advice about the Steunenberg crime.

The letter was unsigned. Mr. Hawley said, but the State was prepared to prove that it was written by one of Haywood's codefendants, either Moyer or Pettibone. To-day's evidence dealt mostly with the circumstances surrounding the Steunenberg killing, given by neighbors, a physician and Steunenberg's young son. It told of the terrific force of the explosion, of the frightful manner in which it mangled its victim, and the manner in which he died.

Other witnesses told of seeing Orchard in town before and after the crime and of the presence of a man who said he was Simmons and whom the State will show to have been Jack Simplican, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. The court room was crowded for the first time since the trial began and about a quarter of the spectators were women.

HAYWOOD STANTS SCORING WELL.

Haywood bore up pretty well under the scathing indictment. He did not look at Mr. Hawley very much, but he kept his countenance fairly well, though there were at times nervous gulplings and twitchings of the hands. He seemed to be pretty hard put to it to keep his self-possession at one time, but Mr. Darrow's sharp objection to what Mr. Hawley was saying gave him a chance to pull himself together again and thereafter he showed no sign of breaking.

Haywood's entire family were in court, including his crippled wife, his two daughters and a trained nurse.

Mrs. Steve Adams, wife of the man who is accused of being along with Orchard, murderer in ordinary to the Western Federation of Miners, and who is in jail awaiting charge with murder, was in the court room, too. With her sat Mrs. George A. Pettibone.

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